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Translating Eponyms in Medical Discourse into Arabic: Challenges and Strategies

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Acknowledgements

Dedication

I dedicate this work to my parents:

May they find here the testimony of my deep gratitude and acknowledgment

To my wife, my children and all member of my family who give love and liveliness.

To all those who have helped me - directly or indirectly - and those who shared with me the emotional moments during the accomplishment of this work and who warmly supported and encouraged throughout my journey.

To all my friends who have always encouraged me, and to whom I wish more success.

Thanks!

Zakaria MOKADEM

Dedication

I dedicate this work to my parents:

May they find here the testimony of my deep gratitude and acknowledgment

To my brothers and my sisters, my grandparents and my family who give love and liveliness.

To all those who have helped me - directly or indirectly - and those who shared with me the emotional moments during the accomplishment of this work and who warmly supported and encouraged throughout my journey.

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Thanks!

Zakaria LABDAI

Abstract

Translating medical eponyms from English to Arabic poses significant challenges for translators, as these terms encompass specific diseases or medical phenomena. This study aims to explore the translation procedures employed to render medical eponyms accurately in the Arabic language. Through an analysis of six categories of eponyms, this research identifies the strategies utilized in their translation. The findings demonstrate that a combination of transliteration and descriptive adaptation, as well as a blend of literal translation and descriptive adaptation, are commonly employed procedures. By shedding light on effective translation procedures for medical eponyms, this study contributes to the field of medical translation. It provides valuable insights for translators seeking to bridge the gap between English medical terminology and its Arabic counterparts.

Key words : *Eponyms, Medical Translation, Translation procedures, Medical Arabic language*
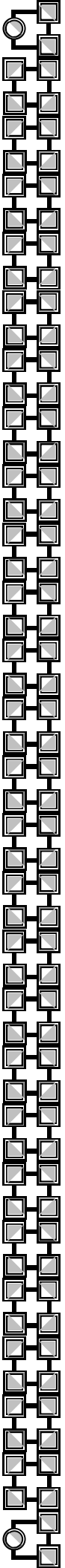
ملخص

تطرح ترجمة المرادفات الطبية من الإنجليزية إلى العربية تحديات كبيرة للمترجمين ، حيث تشمل هذه المصطلحات أمراضاً معينة أو ظواهر طبية. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى استكشاف تقنيات الترجمة المستخدمة لتقديم المرادفات الطبية بدقة في اللغة العربية. من خلال تحليل ست فئات من المرادفات ، يحدد هذا البحث الاستراتيجيات المستخدمة في ترجمتها. تظهر النتائج أن مزيجاً من الترجمة الصوتية والتكيف الوصفي ، بالإضافة إلى مزيج من الترجمة الحرفية والتكيف الوصفي ، هي تقنيات مستخدمة بشكل شائع. من خلال تسليط الضوء على إجراءات الترجمة الفعالة للتسميات الطبية ، تساهم هذه الدراسة في مجال الترجمة الطبية. يوفر رؤى قيمة للمترجمين الذين يسعون إلى سد الفجوة بين المصطلحات الطبية الإنجليزية ونظيراتها العربية.

كلمات مفتاحية: النسبة ، الترجمة الطبية ، تقنيات الترجمة ، اللغة العربية الطبية

Résumé

Traduire des éponymes médicaux de l'anglais vers l'arabe pose des défis importants aux traducteurs, car ces termes englobent des maladies ou des phénomènes médicaux spécifiques. Cette étude vise à explorer les techniques de traduction employées pour restituer avec précision les éponymes médicaux en langue arabe. A travers l'analyse de six catégories d'éponymes, cette recherche identifie les stratégies utilisées dans leur traduction. Les résultats démontrent qu'une combinaison de translittération et d'adaptation descriptive, ainsi qu'un mélange de traduction littérale et d'adaptation descriptive, sont des techniques couramment employées. En mettant en lumière les procédures efficaces de traduction des éponymes médicaux, cette étude contribue au domaine de la traduction médicale. Il fournit des informations précieuses aux traducteurs qui cherchent à combler l'écart entre la terminologie médicale anglaise et ses homologues arabes.

Mots clés : *Éponymes, Traduction médicale, techniques de traduction, Langue médicale Arab*

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List of Abbreviations

LSP: Language for Specific Purposes

AD: Anno Domini

BC: Before Christ

SIDA: Syndrome d'ImmunoDéficience Acquise

SL: Source Language

TL: Target Language

General Introduction

General Introduction

1. **Statement of the Problem**

   Translation plays a crucial role in facilitating the exchange of ideas and communication between cultures, particularly in the field of medicine. Medical translation encompasses various genres, including specialized medical information and scholarly publications, making it an essential area of focus. However, the translation of medical eponyms, which are specific terms used to refer to diseases or medical phenomena, presents a significant challenge for translators. The inconsistency and contradictions in translating eponyms from English to Arabic create difficulties in selecting appropriate equivalents. The specialized terminology and evolving nature of medical language further complicate the translation process. Therefore, there is a need to investigate the translation procedures and techniques employed when translating English medical eponyms into Arabic. By addressing this problem, the study aims to bridge the gap in understanding and ensure accurate and culturally appropriate translations of medical eponyms in Arabic, thereby enhancing effective communication in medical discourse.

2. **Aims of the Study**

   This study aims to explore the translation challenges and strategies related to medical eponyms in the context of English to Arabic translation. Specifically, the objectives of the study are as follows:

   (1) To identify the most prevalent categories of medical eponyms in English medical discourse.

   (2) To analyze the translation procedures and techniques employed when translating medical eponyms from English into Arabic.

   (3) To examine the difficulties and inconsistencies encountered in the translation of

medical eponyms and their impact on conveying accurate meanings and maintaining cultural relevance.

(4) To propose effective translation strategies and guidelines for translating medical eponyms into Arabic, considering the target audience and cultural context.

3. **Research Questions**

(1) What are the translation procedures and techniques employed when translating medical eponyms from English to Arabic?

(2) What are the challenges and inconsistencies encountered in translating medical eponyms, and how do they affect the selection of suitable equivalents in the target language?

(3) How can effective translation strategies and techniques be developed to bridge the gap between English medical eponyms and their Arabic translations?

(4) How can the translation of medical eponyms into Arabic be improved to ensure accurate and culturally appropriate communication in the field of medicine?

4. **Hypothesises of the Study**

We hypothesis that:

(1) The most common categories of medical eponyms found in English medical discourse that require translation into Arabic include geographical eponyms, animal eponyms, arts eponyms, people eponyms, water body eponyms, and eponyms associated with Asian and African contexts.

(2) The translation procedures employed when translating medical eponyms from English to Arabic include transliteration, literal translation, loan translation/calque, functional equivalence, descriptive translation, and cultural adaptation.

(3) The challenges and inconsistencies encountered in translating medical eponyms impact the selection of suitable equivalents in the target language by creating difficulties in conveying accurate meanings, preserving the cultural context, and ensuring comprehension by the target audience.

(4) Effective translation strategies and procedures can be developed to bridge the gap between English medical eponyms and their Arabic translations by considering the

cultural and linguistic nuances of both languages, conducting thorough research on the eponyms' origins and meanings, and employing a combination of translation procedures based on the specific context and audience.

(5) The translation of medical eponyms into Arabic can be improved to ensure accurate and culturally appropriate communication in the field of medicine by establishing clear guidelines and standards for translators, promoting collaboration between medical professionals and translators, and continuously updating and expanding specialized medical terminology resources in Arabic.

5. **Research Methodology**

The present research employed a comprehensive research methodology to investigate the translation of medical eponyms from English to Arabic. The following steps were taken to achieve the objectives of the study:

(1) **Data Collection:** A diverse range of sources, including dictionaries and reputable medical websites, were utilized to compile a corpus of medical eponyms. This ensured the inclusion of the most popular categories of eponyms in English medical discourse that required translation into Arabic.

(2) **Sample Selection:** Random sampling was used to select a representative sample from the compiled corpus. This sample encompassed a variety of eponym categories, allowing for a comprehensive analysis of translation procedures and techniques.

(3) **Analysis:** The selected eponyms and their translations were thoroughly analyzed to identify the translation procedures and procedures employed in the translation process. The focus was on understanding how the selected eponyms were approached and translated in the context of English to Arabic translation.

(4) **Evaluation:** The findings were evaluated and compared against the established research questions and hypotheses. This evaluation process involved assessing the effectiveness and appropriateness of the translation techniques used, as well as identifying any challenges and inconsistencies encountered during the translation process.

(5) **Conclusion and Recommendations:** Based on the analysis and evaluation, conclusions were drawn regarding the translation of medical eponyms from English to Arabic. Recommendations were formulated to improve the translation

process and ensure accurate and culturally appropriate communication in the field of medicine.

6. **Structure of the Study**

The present study is structured into three chapters to provide a comprehensive analysis of the translation of medical eponyms from English to Arabic:

Chapter 1: Theoretical Foundation This chapter aims to establish the theoretical framework for the study by highlighting the main aspects of medical translation in general. It examines the different strategies and procedures employed in medical translation, including an overview of translation techniques and approaches specific to the medical field. This chapter provides the necessary background knowledge to understand the challenges and considerations involved in translating medical eponyms.

Chapter 2: Eponyms in English and Arabic Languages The second chapter focuses on the specific context of eponyms in both English and Arabic languages. It highlights the characteristics, origins, and usage of eponyms in medical discourse. The chapter also explores the similarities and differences between English and Arabic eponyms, considering linguistic and cultural factors. This comparative analysis provides insights into the challenges and nuances of translating medical eponyms between the two languages.

Chapter 3: Practical Framework The third and final chapter is dedicated to the practical aspect of the study. It presents a framework for the interpretation and analysis of selected translated eponyms. Using a multi-corpus approach that includes dictionaries and internet sources, the chosen eponyms are examined to identify the translation techniques and procedures employed in translating them from English to Arabic. This analysis aims to evaluate the effectiveness and accuracy of the translation techniques used and their impact on conveying the intended meaning of the eponyms in Arabic.
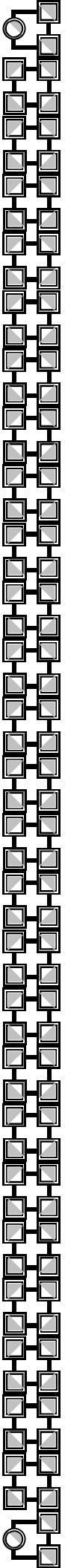
Chapter One
Theoretical Foundation

Chapter 1

Theoretical Foundation

1.1 Introduction

Medical language is considered a specialised language or a language for specific purposes (LSP) according to Herget and Alegre (2009), Another definition of medical language is made by Newmark (2003) who has classified a medical language as a subcategory of technical language. there is a spectrum of definitions of what a specialised language is in contrast to general language. According to Cabré and i Castellví (1993), LSP refers to the ensemble of sub-codes, partially coinciding with the sub-code of general language, characterised according to some special peculiarities, that is to say, proper and specific features, like the topic, type of interlocutor, communicative situation, speaker's intention, etc... (Rosendo, 2008).

The style of technical language which sub-field of LSP, is usually non-emotive, and free from connotations and sound effects if the text is to be well written. Technical language is characterized by the use of passives, inmpersonality, empty verbs, third persons and nominalizations. In terms of medical vocabulary, Newmark (2003) suggests three levels of technical language as:

1. Academic: This includes transferred Latin and Greek words associated with academic papers.

2. Professional: Formal terms that are used by experts.

3. Popular: Layman vocabulary, which may include familiar. alternative terms

1.2 English and Arabic Medical language

There is no recognized discipline called medical linguistics, yet the language of medicine offers intriguing challenges both to medical historians and to linguists.The oldest written sources of western medicine are the Hippocratic writings from the 5th and 4th centuries BC,which cover all aspects of medicine at that time and contain numerous medical terms.(Wulff, 2004)

At the beginning of the first century AD, when Greek was still the language of medicine in the Roman world, Celcus faced the difficulty that most Greek medical terms had no Latin equivalents, and the manner in which he solved this problem is of considerable interest from a linguistic point of view. First, he imported a few Greek terms directly, even preserving their Greek grammatical endings. During the Middle Ages a third language gained importance as many of the classical Greek medical texts were translated into Arabic. Scholars from the Arab world also made original contributions to medical literature, and Arabic terms. However, at the time of the renaissance, when Greek was no longer widely understood, both Greek and Arabic works were translated into Latin and became almost all important medical works were published in Latin. Medical Latin continued to be ordinary Latin with the admixture of numerous Greek and Latin medical terms.

1.2.1 Medical English

At the beginning of 1960 the era of the national medical languages, such as medical English, medical French, medical German, medical Italian and many others started (Wulff, 2004).

Today, all the most influential medical journals are written in English, and English has become the language of choice at international conferences. Medical English resembles the era of medical Latin in that, once again, medical doctors have chosen a single language for international communication. Whereas in former times new medical terms were derived from classical Greek or Latin roots, now they are often, partly or wholly, composed of words borrowed from ordinary English.

1.2.2 Medical Arabic

Saad et al. (2005) divided the history of Arab medicine into three phases:

1. The translation of medicine from Greek into Arab.

2. The development of the Arab medicine.

3. The development of medicine from Arab into Latin.

The first phase started in the eighth century AC, it was the period of translation of Greek scientific and philosophical works into Arabic. The second phase was characterized by the dominance of the Arabic medicine, when the topmost works of Galen and Hippocrates were made available in Arabic. Some notable scholars of the science of Arab medicine were as Al Tabbari (838–870), Al Razi (Rhazes) (846–930). Al Zahrawi(930–1013), Avicenna (980–1037), Ibn Al Haitham (960–1040), Ibn Al Nafees (1213–1288) and Ibn Khaldun (1332–1395)(Saad et al., 2005). The third phase of Arab medicine started in the twelfth century when European scholars started to be interested in science and philosophy and came to appreciate how much they had to learn from the Arab medicine and started studying and translating the topmost of them into Latin.

The Arab scholars had written several medical books in Arabic Language such as Ibn-Sina (died 1037) and Al-razi (died 935) who wrote on many medical subjects. Modern Arabic translation started in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. During the mid-20th and 21st centuries translation played the same role, but it was mainly from English, French and Italian into Arabic in order to transfer knowledge of modern science and technology into the Arab world(Montgomery, 2000).

1.2.3 Medical Discourse

The Medical language differs from the everyday language in many ways, since it is related to the languages for specific purposes. This specificity is related to the specialized terminology that differentiates the medical language from the other languages.

Classification of medical language is always difficult, since these languages are in constant development and partially overlap with everyday language. According of pragmatic perspective, Löning Petra, as cited in (Herget and Alegre, 2009), proposes a comprehensive typology which classify the medical language into four main levels according to the degree of specialization among the communicating partners and the aim of the text in medical contexts:

1. Professional - Professional (Doctor - Doctor). At this level the aim is to transfer specialized knowledge in the style of scientific texts as in summary reports.

2. Professional - Semi-Professional (Doctor - Medical student/Health personnel). At this level the aim is to transfer basic knowledge in an instructional style as in handbooks and course books.

3. Professional - Non-Professional (Doctor - Patient). At this level the aim is to educate non professionals as in writings on patient education and instruction.

4. Non-professional - Non-Professional (journalist - Reader). At this level the aim is to turn problems public in the style of popular science texts.

1.2.4 Medical Terminology

Medical terminology is defined as the specific language used for the exact and accurate description of all the components, conditions and processes of the anatomical structures. English Medical terminology consist of all or some of word root, suffix, prefix, combining form.

1.2.4.1 English Medical Terminology

According ARGEG et al. (2015), English medical terminology can be classified under three groups:

- Words which are taken from ordinary English vocabulary.

- Words which are taken from another language.

- Words which have been invented.

English medical terms can be divided into the following subcategories.

1. Greco-Latin terms: As long as English medical terminology is concerned, the first thing that comes to mind is the terms of Greco-Latin origins as they comprise the substantial part of the overall lexical body of medical knowledge.

2. Collocations: A collocation consists of two or more words used in normal association with one another in a given language together to form one word group (Newmark, 2003).

3. Abbreviations and Acronyms: Kasprowicz (2010) has defined abbreviations as shortened forms of words or phrases that are spelled variously according to the rules of different languages.

4. Loan Words (Eponyms): A loan word is a word or expression which is borrowed from another language. According to Larson (1984), a loan word is a word which is from another language and is unknown to most of the speakers of the receptor language. Loan words might include names of people, geographical areas and places.

1.2.4.2 Arabic Medical Terms

The main Methods of creating and introducing New Medical Terms in Arabic are :

1. Blending (compounding and coining) النحت : Blending is a term widely used in descriptive linguistic studies to refer to a linguistic unit which is composed of elements that function independently in other circumstances. It is the merger of two words into one to mean a new concept (Ali et al., 1987)(Crystal, 2011)

2. Derivation الاشتقاق : Is refer to one of the two main categories or processes of word formation (derivational morphology), the other being inflectional (Crystal, 2011).

3. Arabicization التعريب : Is the adaptation of non-Arabic terms to Arabic by applying the rules of the phonological and sometimes morphological systems of the language to the terms(Stowasser, 1971).

1.3 English into Arabic Medical Translation

Translating medical terms in LSP involves encountering various challenges in choosing the most appropriate strategies. The selection of a translation strategy depends on specific characteristics of the medical term, the target equivalence, cultural aspects, and the intended function within the new context.The translation procedure is facilitated by being prepared to consider a wide variety of methods.

1.3.1 Vinay & Darbelnet's model

Vinay & Darbelnet's model presents two fundamental translation strategies(Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995).

1. **Direct translation:** This strategy involves the literal transfer of words from the source language to the target language. It aims to maintain a close correspondence between the words and structure of the original text, prioritizing fidelity to the source. Direct translation can involve various techniques such as:

   - **Borrowing:** This procedure involves directly borrowing words or expressions from the source language and incorporating them into the target language. It is used when there is no equivalent term or when the borrowed term is well-known and widely used in the target language. For example : AIDS ايدز .
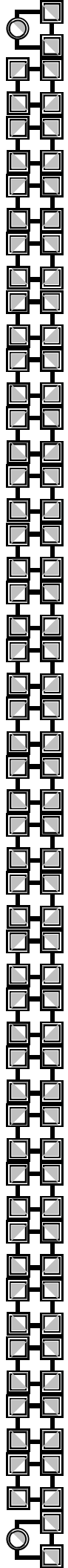
- Transliteration: It is indirect borrowing. In this technique, words are taken from SL and modified according to the patterns of the TL. Translation loans are built on the pattern of foreign words or phrases with the elements of the borrowing language.For example: vitamin فيتامين

- **Calque:** This procedure involves borrowing a word or expression from the source language but translating it literally word-for-word into the target language. It can result in the creation of new terms or expressions that mirror the structure of the source language. For exemple: corona virus الفيروس التاجي

- **Literal Translation:** This procedure involves translating the source text word-for-word without considering the natural conventions and idiomatic expressions of the target language. It prioritizes a literal rendering of the source text. For exemple: cancer سرطان; plague طاعون.

2. **Oblique translation:** This strategy involves a freer transfer of words, allowing for more flexibility and adaptation in the translation process. It focuses on capturing the meaning and intent of the source text rather than strictly adhering to the wording. Oblique translation can involve various techniques such as:

   - **Transposition:** This procedure involves changing the grammatical category of a word or expression without changing its meaning. For example, converting a noun in the source language into a verb in the target language.

   - **Modulation:** This procedure involves expressing the same meaning but from a different perspective or using a different point of view. It involves a shift in the way the information is presented while maintaining the intended meaning.

   - **Equivalence:** This procedure involves finding a term or expression in the target language that is equivalent in meaning to the source language. It aims to convey the same concept or idea using different words or expressions.

   - **Adaptation:** This procedure involves modifying or adapting a word or expression from the source language to the target language to ensure cultural relevance and understanding. It is used when there are cultural references or situations that do not exist or are uncommon in the source culture.

1.4   Conclusion

In a nutshell, we tried in this chapter to overview the notion of the medical language

and the medical translation strategies and procedures. We attempted to cast some light on English and Arabic medical langages, the medical translation from English into Arabic. We also tried to select some procedures used in medical translation.

Chapter Two
Eponyms in English and Arabic Languages

Chapter 2

Eponyms in English and Arabic Languages

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of Eponyms in the English and Arabic languages. It begins with a brief definition of Eponyms in both languages. It explains how eponyms can be formed and, finally, provides examples from both languages.

2.2 Eponyms in English Language

2.2.1 Definition

The term eponymy is derived from the Greek words 'epi' meaning 'upon' and 'oyma' meaning 'name'. An eponyms disease is a proper name of a patient or the doctor who first discovered that disease, such as Pott's fracture or 'Carrion's disease Dirckx (2001).

2.2.2 Formation of Eponyms

There are various ways to create eponyms, the most popular of which is to append an apostrophe ('s) to a person's name. A possessive type resembling "Herbert's theory of Formal" that goes by the name of "Synthetic Genitive" is what this is. According to Dirckx (2001, P 18), the synthetic genitive also appears in eponyms based on the names of people who experienced, or even passed away from, the conditions or diseases named, such as "Carrion's disease or Pott's fracture," as well as in terms referring to occupations, classes of

people, like "Gamekeeper's thumb." According to Swee et al. (2007, P 2), English historically had the most eponyms with synthetic genitive that followed the pattern proper noun+ an apostrophe+ s. The language is currently undergoing modifications where different constructs are taking the place of eponyms of this "possessive kind." In the second construction, called a "Substantial Adjunct," a proper noun, such as "Bell Palsy," is employed as an adjective without affecting its form (idiopathic facial paralysis). When compound (hyphenated) proper nouns relating to multiple people are employed, this form is frequently utilized (Pellegrini-Stieda disease). Moreover, eponyms for surgical tools or procedures, such as the Kocher clamp and Levin tube, as well as terminology derived from literary characters, such as the Oedipus complex, are almost universal (Dirckx, 2001, P 19). Also, due to the fact that many speakers pronounce Colles's identically like the uninflected (nominative) forms of the nouns, this form is frequently used for proper names ending in a "s" (Colles fracture). Although the inflectional "s" of "Looser's zones" tends to be lost in speech, the form might be preferred before nouns beginning with a "s" or "z". Yet, it is a "crass blunder," according to Jespersen (1922, P 24), to mistake this substantival adjunct for a "unmarked or null genitive." The distinction between Goodpasture Syndrome and Goodpasture's Syndrome is not that the genitive's inflectional ending is absent in the latter form, but rather that an adjective with the exact same form as the genitive case has completely replaced the genitive case noun. Some eponyms can be made by using a formal adjective, such as Dickwickian Syndrome.

In summery, there are various ways to create eponyms, and this process depends on the category of the eponym:

- First, Geographical eponyms tend to follow the convention of using the name of the location where the disease was identified. For example the eponym "Murray Valley encephalitis" is named after the Murray Valley region in Australia, where the disease is endemic.

- Second type of eponyms is Animal eponyms wich usually created after a certain type of animals that's been affected with like "Canine distemper" wich is a descriptive term that reflects the nature of the disease and the animals it affects.

- Third type of eponyms is Arts eponyms which refers to the activity of naming creative movements, styles, techniques, or concepts after prominent artists or people who contributed significantly to their development or popularization is known as eponym creation in the arts.These eponyms give a distinctive name to a certain artistic phenomenon while simultaneously honoring and recognizing the efforts of these people for

example "Carpal tunnel syndrome" wich is a condition that involves compression of the median nerve in the wrist, resulting in pain, tingling, and numbness in the hand and fingers. It is named after the carpal tunnel, a narrow passageway in the wrist. Although not directly related to the arts, the term & quot;carpal tunnel & quot; does have a relationship to the artistic field since it affects fine motor skills, including those required for artistic endeavors.

- Fourth type of eponyms is people eponyms wich are commonly used to name diseases, conditions, surgical procedures, anatomical structures, or diagnostic signs.the formation of those eponyms follows the convention of using the surname of the researcher or physician who first described or contributed significantly to their understanding for example "Guillain-Barré syndrome" This autoimmune disorder affecting the peripheral nervous system is named after Georges Guillain and Jean Alexandre Barré, French physicians who independently identified and described the syndrome in the early 20th century.

- Fifth type of eponyms is Water body eponyms wich named to bodies of water, such as rivers, lakes, seas, or straits, in honor of individuals who played a significant role in their discovery, exploration, or study. The formation of water body eponyms typically involves naming the body of water after an explorer, scientist, politician, or other notable figures associated with its exploration or recognition, for example "Aqueduct of Sylvius" (Sylvian aqueduct) this structure in the brain, also known as the cerebral aqueduct, connects the third and fourth ventricles and is named after Franciscus Sylvius, a Dutch physician and anatomist.

- Sixth, Asian and African eponyms for example Kawasaki disease wich is a condition, characterized by inflammation of blood vessels, was named after Tomisaku Kawasaki, a Japanese pediatrician who first described the disease in the 1960s. it is important to note that eponyms are not limited to any specific continent or ethnicity. eponyms can originate from individuals of diverse backgrounds and can be found in medical discourse worldwide.

2.2.3   Classification of Medical Eponyms

There are different classifications of eponyms depending on various factors. Here are the six typical categories for medical eponyms:

- People eponyms: These names are given to scientists or researchers who made significant discoveries or advances in their fields. They are present in many branches of science, including physics, chemistry, biology, and mathematics. Examples include Aran-Duchenne disease, Huchard's symptome.

- Arts eponyms: Are usually invaded to honor prominent artists or figures who contributed significantly to the creation or popularization of creative movements, styles, techniques, or concepts. Examples include Cubism (called after the artistic movement founded by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque) and Impressionism (named after Claude Monet's painting " Impression, Sunrise").

- Geographic eponyms: These eponyms are used to give names to geographical places, such as towns, states, mountains, rivers, or landmarks, in honor of people who have had a significant impact on the region's history or culture. Examples include Mount Everest, which was named after Sir George Everest, and Washington, D.C., which was named after George Washington.

- Animal eponyms: These are names of animals that are derived from the names of individuals who discovered, described, or significantly contributed to their study. These eponyms are used to honor the scientists, explorers, naturalists, or researchers who made notable contributions to zoology or the understanding of specific animal species. For ecample Cuvier's beaked whale, Pavlov's dog.

- Water body eponyms: Often refer to names given to bodies of water, such as lakes, rivers, seas, or straits, in honor of individuals who made significant contributions to their discovery, exploration, or study. Here are some examples of water body eponyms: Hudson Bay, Lake Victoria.

- Asian and African eponyms: It refers to names or terms that are derived from individuals or places in Asia and Africa. These eponyms are used in various fields to honor and acknowledge the contributions of individuals from these regions or to designate specific concepts, phenomena, or cultural references associated with Asian or African heritage. For example Lasa fever.

2.2.4 Advantages and Disadvantages of Eponyms

Eponyms provide a way to honor and acknowledge the contributions of individuals who have made significant advancements or discoveries. Eponyms can be a convenient shorthand

to refer to complex concepts, diseases, procedures, or phenomena. Eponyms can provide historical context, reminding us of the origins and evolution of concepts, diseases, or techniques. in another hand, eponyms have a Lack of Clarity and Standardization, Different eponyms can exist for the same concept, leading to confusion and inconsistency in communication. Eponyms often do not provide explicit information about the nature or characteristics of the concept or condition they represent. Eponyms can become outdated or inaccurate if subsequent research or advancements modify our understanding of a concept. Eponyms tend to focus on individual contributions, potentially overshadowing the collective efforts of a research team or excluding the contributions of underrepresented groups.

2.3   Eponyms in Arabic Language

According to Magdi Wahba (1974, P 147), eponymy in Arabic is the translation of what Arab morphologists call النسبة (Nisba) and an Epsom is المنسوب إليه. Hussan (2018, P 603) defines Nisba as a noun to which a stressed added such as (محمد) is eponymized as محمدي, he wrote as follow:

"

... لو زدنا في آخر الاسم ياء مشددة قبلها كسرة، فقلنا: محمدي، أو: فاطمي، أو: مصري، أو: مكي، أو: بغدادي، أو: دمشقي ... لنشأ من هذه الزيادة اللفظية الصغيرة زيادة معنوية كبيرة؛ إذ يصير اللفظ بصورته الجديدة مركبا من الاسم الذي يدل على مسماه، ومن الياء المشددة التي تدل على أن شيئا منسوبا لذلك الاسم؛ أي مرتبطا به بنوع ارتباط يصل بينهما؛ كقرابة، أو صداقة، أو نشأة؛ أو صناعة ... أو غير هذا من أنواع الروابط والصلات؛ فمن يسمع لفظ: محمدي، لا بد أن يفهم سريعا أمرين معا؛ هما محمد الدال على مسمى، وشيء آخر منسوب إلى محمد، أي مثل به بطريقة من طرق الاتصال، وكذلك من يسمع لفظ: فاطمي، أو: مصري، أو: مكي، أو: ما هو على شاكلتها، لا بد أن يفهم الأمرين معا في سرعة ووضوح. ولهذا تسمى تلك الياء: ياء النسب. لأنها الرمز الدال في اختصار بالغ على أن شيئا منسوبا لآخر. فبدلا من أن نقول: شيء منسوب لمحمد نقول: محمدي. ويسمى الاسم الذي تتصل بآخره: المنسوب إليه، كما يسمى الثيء الذي تدل عليه وعلى أنه مرتبط ومتصل بما قبلها: ألمنسوب...

"

(Hussan, 2018, P 603)

Mostpha El-Ghalayeeni (1962, P 71) points out, is suffixing of a stressed (ي) a name of a person, tribe, or country to indicate relation can be derived the nisba which is used to refer to a well-known Arab tribe. The name to which the is (ي) attached is called المنسوب before it has been so attached, it's called المنسوب اليه (Mostpha El-Ghalayeeni, 1962, P 71).

According to Halpern (2009) Nisba is a type of adjective indicating a relation or pertinence such as nationality. The masculine is formed by the addition of the suffix (ي) and the feminine by adding (ية). For instance, the Nisba of اليابان is الياباني او اليابانية (Halpern, 2009).

2.3.1   Types of Nisba

Nisba falls into four main divisions: Geographical Nisba, Descent Nisba, Occupational Nisba and Religion Nisba. Aljamal (2001)

1. **Geographical Nisba:** This type is derived from the place of residence such as : الانفلونزة الاسبانية ، متلازمة الطفل المنقولي (Hussan, 2018, P 606).

2. **Descent Nisba:** It is derived from the name of a person's tribe or family lineage such as: الخوارزمية ، الاجرومية (Aljamal, 2001).

3. **Occupational Nisba:** It is created from a person's trade or profession such as: محمد الحائك (Aljamal, 2001).

4. **Religion Nisba:** This type denotes the person's religious affiliations for example اسلامي ، يهودي ،مسيحي.

2.3.2   Formation of Nisba

There are several methods for Forming Nisbas where the nouns undergo different transformations:

1. **Nisba of nouns ending in تاء التانيث:** The feminine terminations (ة and ية) are omitted when their Nisba is formed as in اسكندري , which are formed from الاسكندرية.

2. **Nisba of nouns ending in ي :** In this case the formation of Nisba depends on the number of letters. If the ي is followed by only one letter the first ي is returned to its original form or the second ي is turned into a و such as حي becomes حيوي. If the ي is preceded by two letters, the same process will be followed such as علي turns into علوي,

but if the ي comes after more than three letters, the ي of Nisba is replaced by the original ي as in الشافعي.

3. **Nisba of nouns ending in المقصورة ى :** If the third letter, it is changed into a و. But if the nouns ending ى have only three letters besides the ى, two cases are to be distinguished: 1- if the second letter has a vowel, the ى is omitted as in بردى ـ بردي 2- if the second letter has no vowel, the ى may either be omitted or changed into a و as in حبلى ـ حبلوي (Al-Mansoori Ali D., 2015, P 57). The feminine termination ى is omitted in nouns that have four letters as in منتدى ـ منتدى .

4. **Nisba of الممدود : ,** P 306 If the ء is original, it will remain as it is such as ابتداء ـ ابتدائي. If the ء refers to feminine, it should be changed into و as in خنفساء ـ خنفسائي (Hadi, 2012, P 260).

5. **Nisba of nouns with elided parts :** Nouns like اب whose و has been elided is rewritten as ابو when forming its Nisba so it becomes ابوي (Hadi, 2012, P 262).

6. **Nisba of compound proper nouns:** A compound, whether اسنادي (propositional) or مزجي (contracted), such as تابط شرا and بعلبك form their Nisba by omitting the second part: تابطي and بعلبي (Fakher-eddine, 1988, P 240). As for compounds that begin with words like ابن ، ابو ، ام the Nisba is formed by omitting them so ابن اياس becomes اياسي.

2.3.3 Advantages and Disadvantages of Nisba in Arabic

Occasionally, the ي of Nisba is added to the end of some words just for the purpose of giving them an intensifying force such as the word احمري which also means red. Nisba can be employed for expressing dispraise. If a person acts immorally, he is related , through a Nisba such as داعشي. Conversely, Nisba is useful when we want to praise or commend someone such as هذا رجل طائي. Many discoveries and inventions in Arab world were overlooked as far as Nisba is concerned. For some reasons, ابن حيان, one of the earliest chemists has never had any Nisba for any of the substances he discovered. On the other hand, we find some others take a part form Nisba such as الخورزمي.

2.4 Medical Eponyms

Medical eponyms are the eponyms that are used in medicine which are named after people. The new medical discoveries are often attached to the people who made the discovery because of the nature of the history of medicine. Eponyms are a long-standing tradition in medicine. Epomyms played a major role in the difinition of the disease. Under the right circumstances, a disease becomes well known through the name of this individual. It is often easier to remember a disease by its eponym than by the more scientific pathologic description."Various classification exist for organizing eponyms based on the disease, symptom, syndrome, fracture, dislocation, law, reaction, cells, operation, method, phenomenon, reflex, and other factors. Enersen (2014) have estimated more than 8,000 . There are single name eponyms and multiple individual eponyms. There are possessive and non-possessive forms Jana et al. (2009) . When there are multiple names to the eponym, it is often interesting to assess the order was adopted. Several websites and medical dictionaries provide lists of the eponyms. for exemple the website http://www.whonamedit.com/ which is a dictionary of medical eponyms is presented a complete survey of most medical phenomena named for a person, with a biography of that person (Enersen, 2014).

2.4.1 Examples of English Medical Eponyms

- **Lyme disease:** which is an acute recurrent inflammatory infection .The condition was originally described in the community of Lyme (Sanders, 2008, P 965).

- **African tick-bite fever:** which is a febrile disease caused by the bacterium Rickettsia African in Southern Africa (Stedman, 2005, P 713).

- **Alzheimer's disease:** the word 'Alzheimer' is derived from Alois Alzheimer, a German neurologist who discovered the disease.

- **Down's syndrome:** is named after John Langdon Down, an English physician who discovered the nature of the syndrome.

2.4.2 Examples of Arabic Medical Eponyms

- **Avicenna's Syndrome:** is a type of digital ischemia caused by prolonged exposure to cold temperatures, also known as Chilblains.

- **Albucasis' Ligament :** is a ligament in the ankle joint, named after the Andalusian physician and surgeon, Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi, also known as Albucasis.
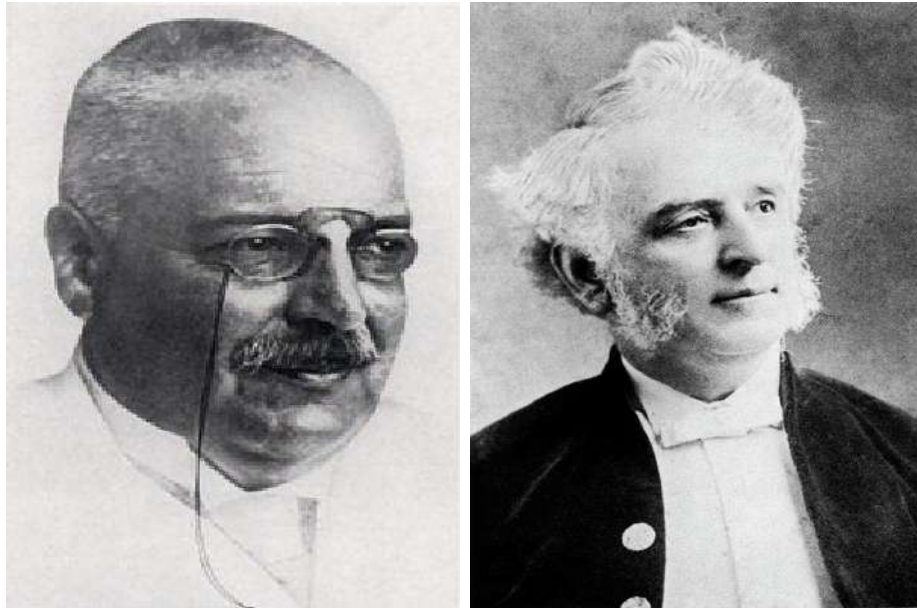
Figure 2.1: Left:Dr. Alois Alzheimer Picture ; Right:John Langdon Down Picture. Source: wikipedia.org

Figure 2.2: Left:Avicenna Portrait on an Iranian postage stamp; Right:Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi Portrait. Source: wikipedia.org

2.5 Conclusion

In conclusion, medical eponyms in both English and Arabic languages are significant medical terms that are simple to create and can enhance effective communication among professionals, while also offering cultural and historical context to medical terminology.

Nonetheless, there are certain drawbacks associated with eponyms. They might lack clarity and standardization, resulting in confusion and inconsistency during communication. Eponyms can also be limited in their descriptive value, making it challenging for newcomers or non-experts to understand them. Moreover, the usage of medical eponyms is a matter of convention and varies across different fields and regions.

Chapter Three
Practical Framework

Chapter 3

Practical Framework

3.1   Introduction

This chapter presents the practical part of the study, which aims to investigate the procedures and techniques used in the translation of medical Eponyms. We have adopted an evaluative approach to assess the various techniques employed for translating medical Eponyms from English into Arabic. The findings of this study are presented in this practical section.

3.2   Data Collection and Samples Selection

The present study is based on randomly selected samples from various sources, including dictionaries and medical websites. We believe that the chosen list is sufficient for understanding the most common techniques used in Eponyms translation. Additionally, we have selected six categories of Eponyms, which include 7 eponyms from the Geographical category, 7 from Animal Eponyms, 4 from Arts Eponyms, 1 from People Eponyms, 4 from Water Body Eponyms category, and 5 associated with the Asian and African category.

3.3   Analysis

The analysis of the translation of eponyms is based on the presentation of the origin of the eponym, its formation, classification, and the translation techniques used to translate it into Arabic.

3.3.1 Analysis of Geographical Eponyms Translation

1. **Lyme disease** مرض لايم

   - **Origin:** Lyme disease is named after the town of Lyme, Connecticut, in the United States, where a cluster of cases with unusual symptoms resembling rheumatoid arthritis was first identified in the 1970s. The disease was initially called "Lyme arthritis" before its broader spectrum of symptoms and the involvement of multiple body systems were recognized.

   - **Formation:** The formation of the eponym "Lyme disease" follows the convention of using the name of the location where the disease was first identified. It is common to name diseases after the places associated with their discovery or outbreak, as it provides a point of reference and aids in identification.

   - **Classification:** Lyme disease falls under the category of eponyms associated with diseases. This classification includes medical conditions that are named after individuals who played a significant role in their identification or research.

   - **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Lyme disease" into Arabic as مرض لايم follows a transliteration technique. Transliteration involves representing the sounds of one language using the writing system of another language. In this case, the English term "Lyme disease" is phonetically transcribed into Arabic characters to create the corresponding term مرض لايم.

2. **Rocky Mountain spotted fever** حمى الجبال الصخرية المبقعة

   - **Origin:** Rocky Mountain spotted fever is named after the Rocky Mountains, a major mountain range in North America. The disease was first identified in the late 1800s in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States, particularly in Montana and Idaho. The "spotted fever" part of the name refers to the characteristic rash that appears in affected individuals.

   - **Formation:** The eponym "Rocky Mountain spotted fever" follows the convention of naming a disease after the geographical region where it was initially discovered or has a significant presence. The combination of "Rocky Mountain" with "spotted fever" describes both the location and the prominent symptom of the disease.

   - **Classification:** Rocky Mountain spotted fever belongs to the category of eponyms associated with diseases. This classification encompasses medical conditions named after individuals, locations, or specific characteristics related to the disease.

- **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Rocky Mountain spotted fever" into Arabic as حمى الجبال الصخرية المبقعة employs a la combination of literal translation and descriptive adaptation. The term الجبال الصخرية translates to "Rocky Mountains," which refers to the geographical location associated with the disease. The term حمى means "fever" in Arabic and is used to describe the feverish nature of the condition. The translation technique used here aims to convey both the geographic reference and the fever aspect of the disease. While حمى الجبال الصخرية المبقعة does not retain the term "spotted fever" in the translation, it provides a descriptive equivalent that maintains the essence of the disease.

3. **Middle East Respiratory Syndrome** متلازمة التنفس الشرق أوسطية

   - **Origin:** Middle East Respiratory Syndrome is a viral respiratory illness caused by the MERS coronavirus (MERS-CoV). It was first identified in September 2012 in a patient from Saudi Arabia. The name "Middle East" in the eponym refers to the geographical region where the virus was initially recognized.

   - **Formation:** The eponym "Middle East Respiratory Syndrome" is formed by combining the descriptive term "Middle East" with the specific medical condition "Respiratory Syndrome." This naming convention is commonly used to indicate the geographic origin or association of a disease, followed by a description of the clinical syndrome or manifestation.

   - **Classification:** Middle East Respiratory Syndrome falls into the category of eponyms associated with diseases. It is named after the region where it was first identified and the respiratory symptoms it causes.

   - **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Middle East Respiratory Syndrome" into Arabic as متلازمة التنفس الشرق الأوسطية employs a combination of literal translation and descriptive adaptation. The term التنفس الشرق الأوسطية translates to "Respiratory Syndrome of the Middle East," which reflects the geographical association of the disease. The translation technique used here aims to convey both the geographical reference and the respiratory nature of the syndrome. The term متلازمة means "syndrome" in Arabic and signifies the specific medical condition being referred to.

4. **West Nile virus** - فيروس النيل الغربي

- **Origin:** West Nile virus is a mosquito-borne viral infection that was first identified in the West Nile region of Uganda in 1937. The name "West Nile" in the eponym refers to the geographic location where the virus was originally discovered.

- **Formation:** The eponym " West Nile virus " is formed by combining the descriptive term "West Nile" with the term " virus " to indicate that it is a viral infection. This naming convention is commonly used to denote the geographic origin of a disease or condition.

- **Classification:** West Nile virus falls into the category of eponyms associated with diseases. It is named after the region where it was first identified and the virus that causes the infection.

- **Translation Technique:** The translation of "West Nile virus" into Arabic as فيروس النيل الغربي utilizes a combination of literal translation and descriptive adaptation. The term فيروس translates to "virus" in Arabic and signifies the nature of the infectious agent.
  The term النيل الغربي translates to "West Nile" in Arabic, representing the geographic location of the virus's discovery. The adjective الغربي means "western" in Arabic, indicating the western region of the Nile where the virus was originally identified. The translation technique used here aims to convey both the viral nature of the infection and its association with the West Nile region. By using فيروس النيل الغربي, the Arabic translation effectively communicates the name and origin of the disease.

5. **Spanish flu أنفلونزا الإسبانية**

- **Origin:** The Spanish flu refers to a severe influenza pandemic that occurred between 1918 and 1919. Although it was called the Spanish flu, its origin is not definitively linked to Spain. The term "Spanish flu" emerged because Spain, which was neutral during World War I, reported the outbreak more openly compared to other countries.

- **Formation:** The eponym "Spanish flu" is formed by combining the descriptive term "Spanish" with "flu," which is short for influenza. The name reflects the association of the pandemic with Spain due to the country's prominent reporting of the cases.

- **Classification:** The Spanish flu belongs to the category of eponyms associated

with diseases. It is named after the period and the perception of its origin during the pandemic.

- **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Spanish flu" into Arabic as أنفلونزا الإسبانية involves a combination of literal translation and descriptive adaptation. The term أنفلونزا translates to "influenza" in Arabic, representing the general concept of viral respiratory infections. The term الإسبانية translates to "Spanish" in Arabic, indicating the association of the flu with Spain. By using أنفلونزا الإسبانية as the Arabic translation, the eponym effectively conveys the name and origin of the pandemic, reflecting its association with Spain.

6. **Legionnaires' disease مرض ليجونير**

   - **Origin:** Legionnaires' disease is a severe form of pneumonia caused by the bacterium Legionella pneumophila. It acquired its name after an outbreak occurred in 1976 during an American Legion convention in Philadelphia, United States, where a number of attendees became ill.

   - **Formation:** The eponym "Legionnaires' disease" is formed by combining the descriptive term "Legionnaires'" with "disease." The name signifies the association of the illness with the American Legion.

   - **Classification:** Legionnaires' disease falls under the category of eponyms associated with diseases. It is named after the specific group affected by the outbreak.

   - **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Legionnaires' disease" into Arabic as مرض ليجونير involves a combination of transliteration and adaptation. The term مرض translates to "disease" in Arabic, representing the medical condition being referred to. The term ليجونير is a transliteration of the English term "Legionnaires." It maintains the original name while adapting it to the Arabic language. By using مرض ليجونير as the Arabic translation, the eponym effectively conveys the name of the disease while preserving its association with the American Legion outbreak.

7. **Marburg virus disease مرض فيروس ماربورغ**

   - **Origin:** Marburg virus disease is a severe viral illness caused by the Marburg virus, which belongs to the family Filoviridae. The disease was first identified during outbreaks in Marburg and Frankfurt, Germany, and Belgrade, Serbia, in 1967, where laboratory workers handling African green monkeys imported from Uganda became infected.

- **Formation:** The eponym "Marburg virus disease" is formed by combining the descriptive term "Marburg virus" with "disease." The name reflects the association of the disease with the specific virus causing the illness.

- **Classification:** Marburg virus disease is classified under eponyms associated with diseases. It is named after the city of Marburg, Germany, where one of the first recognized outbreaks occurred.

- **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Marburg virus disease" into Arabic as مرض فيروس ماربورغ involves a combination of transliteration and adaptation. The term مرض translates to "disease" in Arabic, representing the medical condition. The term فيروس ماربورغ is a transliteration of the English term "Marburg virus." It maintains the original name while adapting it to the Arabic language. By using مرض فيروس ماربورغ as the Arabic translation, the eponym effectively conveys the name of the disease caused by the Marburg virus.

3.3.2   Analysis of Animal Eponyms Translation

1. **Cat scratch disease مرض نقر القطط**

   - **Origin:** Cat scratch disease is an infectious disease that primarily affects humans and is transmitted through scratches or bites from cats infected with the bacterium Bartonella henselae. The eponym "cat scratch disease" refers to the mode of transmission and the primary symptom associated with the disease.

   - **Formation:** The eponym "cat scratch disease" is formed by combining the descriptive terms "cat scratch" and "disease." It highlights the fact that the disease is caused by scratches or bites from cats.

   - **Classification:** Cat scratch disease falls into the category of eponyms associated with diseases. It is named after the mode of transmission and the primary symptom, which is typically a scratch or bite from an infected cat.

   - **Translation Technique:** The translation of "cat scratch disease" into Arabic as مرض نقر القطط involves a combination of literal translation and descriptive adaptation. The term مرض translates to "disease" in Arabic, representing the general concept of an illness or medical condition. The term نقر القطط translates to "cat scratch" in Arabic. نقر refers to the act of scratching or clawing, and القطط means "of the cats," signifying the involvement of cats in the disease transmission. By

using مرض نقر القطط as the Arabic translation, the eponym effectively communicates the name and nature of the disease, emphasizing its connection to scratches from cats.

2. **Swine flu أنفلونزا الخنازير**

- **Origin:** Swine flu, also known as H1N1 influenza, is a respiratory disease caused by the influenza A virus subtype H1N1. It was named "swine flu" due to its initial association with pigs and the fact that the virus contained genetic components of viruses that infect pigs.

- **Formation:** The eponym "swine flu" is formed by combining the descriptive term "swine," which refers to pigs, with the term "flu," which is short for influenza, a common term for viral respiratory infections. The name highlights the link between the virus and its initial identification in pigs.

- **Classification:** Swine flu falls into the category of eponyms associated with diseases. It is named after its association with pigs and the similarity of the virus to influenza strains found in swine populations.

- **Translation Technique:** The translation of "swine flu" into Arabic as أنفلونزا الخنازير involves a combination of literal translation and descriptive adaptation. The term أنفلونزا translates to "influenza" in Arabic, representing the general concept of viral respiratory infections. The term الخنازير translates to "swine" or "pigs" in Arabic. as أنفلونزا الخنازير signifies the association of the virus with pigs. By using أنفلونزا الخنازير the Arabic translation, the eponym effectively communicates the name and nature of the disease, emphasizing its connection to swine.

3. **Avian influenza (bird flu) أنفلونزا الطيور**

- **Origin:** Avian influenza, commonly known as bird flu, is a viral disease primarily affecting birds, particularly poultry. It is caused by influenza viruses that mainly circulate among birds.

- **Formation:** The eponym "bird flu" is formed by combining the descriptive term "bird" with "flu," which is short for influenza. The name emphasizes the specific group of animals affected by the disease.

- **Classification:** Avian influenza belongs to the category of eponyms associated with diseases. It is named after its primary manifestation in birds and the transmission of influenza viruses among avian populations.

- **Translation Technique:** The translation of "bird flu" into Arabic as أنفلونزا الطيور involves a combination of literal translation and descriptive adaptation. The term أنفلونزا translates to "influenza" in Arabic, representing the general concept of viral respiratory infections. The term الطيور translates to "birds" in Arabic. الطيور signifies the focus on avian species affected by the disease. By using أنفلونزا الطيور as the Arabic translation, the eponym effectively conveys the name and nature of the disease, highlighting its association with birds.

4. **Rabbit fever**

   - is known as حمى الأرانب in Arabic, is the common name for the infectious disease called tularemia. Tularemia is a zoonotic disease caused by the bacterium Francisella tularensis. The term "rabbit fever" originated because rabbits and other small mammals are highly susceptible to the infection and can transmit it to humans.

   - **Formation:** The formation of the eponym "rabbit fever" is straightforward and descriptive. It reflects the association of the disease with rabbits and highlights their role in transmitting the infection to humans. The name "rabbit fever" is based on the common observation that hunters, farmers, or individuals who come into contact with infected rabbits or their habitats are at an increased risk of contracting tularemia. Tularemia, or rabbit fever, can also be transmitted to humans through tick and deer fly bites, contact with contaminated soil or water, inhaling contaminated aerosols, or through ingestion of infected meat. The disease can present with various symptoms, including fever, swollen lymph nodes, ulcers at the site of infection, respiratory problems, and general systemic symptoms.

   - **Classification:** In terms of classification, rabbit fever or tularemia is categorized as a bacterial infectious disease. It falls under the broader category of zoonoses, which are diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans.

   - **Translation Technique:** When translating the eponym "rabbit fever" into Arabic as حمى الأرانب, the translation is a direct descriptive representation of the original name. It captures the essence of the disease's association with rabbits and its fever-like symptoms. It's important to note that while "rabbit fever" is a commonly used name for tularemia, the term "tularemia" itself is also widely recognized in medical literature and discussions.

5. **Mad cow disease**

- is known as مرض البقر الجنوني or الإنسفالوباثيا الإسفنجية البقرية in Arabic, refers to the neurodegenerative disease called bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). BSE is a transmissible disease that affects cattle and belongs to a group of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs). The eponym "mad cow disease" originated due to the abnormal behavior and neurological symptoms exhibited by infected cows. Cattle affected by BSE may show signs of aggression, nervousness, difficulty in coordination, and other behavioral abnormalities. The term "mad cow disease" emphasizes the altered mental state and unusual behavior observed in infected cows.

- **Formation:** The formation of the eponym "mad cow disease" is descriptive and straightforward. It reflects the characteristic behavior of infected cattle, which can be perceived as "mad" or irrational due to the neurological damage caused by the disease. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or mad cow disease, is caused by the accumulation of abnormal prion proteins in the brain and nervous system of cattle. The disease can be transmitted to humans through the consumption of contaminated beef products, leading to a similar neurodegenerative condition known as variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD).

- **Classification:** In terms of classification, mad cow disease or BSE is classified as a prion disease or a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy. It is caused by the prion protein, which has the ability to convert normal proteins into an abnormal, disease-causing form.

- **Translation Technique:** When translating the eponym "mad cow disease" into Arabic as مرض البقر الجنوني or الإنسفالوباثيا الإسفنجية البقرية, the translation captures the essence of the original term. It conveys the association of the disease with cows and their abnormal behavior.

6. **Horsefly fever**

- is known as حمى الذبابة الفرسية or الأنيميا المعدية الفرسية in Arabic, refers to the equine infectious anemia (EIA). EIA is a viral disease that affects horses, donkeys, and mules. It is caused by the equine infectious anemia virus (EIAV), which belongs to the lentivirus family. The eponym "horsefly fever" is derived from the mode of transmission of the disease. Horseflies, which are biting flies, can

act as vectors and transmit the virus from infected horses to healthy ones. The term "fever" is included to emphasize the febrile nature of the disease and the accompanying symptoms such as high body temperature, anemia, and general weakness.

- **Formation:** The formation of the eponym "horsefly fever" is based on the association between the disease and the biting behavior of horseflies, which serves as a means of transmission. The term effectively highlights the role of these insects in spreading the infection among horses.

- **Classification:** Equine infectious anemia, or horsefly fever, is classified as a viral disease and specifically belongs to the lentivirus family. Lentiviruses are a type of retrovirus that can cause long-term infections and are known for their ability to persist in the host's body.

- **Translation Technique:** When translating the eponym "horsefly fever" into Arabic as حمى الذبابة الفرسية or الأنيميا المعدية الفرسية, the translation accurately reflects the association with horseflies and the feverish symptoms. The translated term helps to convey the concept and nature of the disease in Arabic-speaking contexts.

7. **Feline leukemia**

- is known as لوكيميا القطط or فيروس لوكيميا القطط in Arabic, refers to a viral disease in cats caused by the feline leukemia virus (FeLV). FeLV is a retrovirus that primarily affects cats and can lead to various health complications.

- **Formation:** The eponym "feline leukemia" is formed by combining the term "leukemia," which is a type of cancer affecting blood cells, with the word "feline" to specify that the disease specifically affects cats. The term "leukemia" in this context refers to abnormal growth and replication of white blood cells in cats infected with the FeLV.

- **Classification:** Feline leukemia is classified as a viral disease caused by the feline leukemia virus. The virus is primarily transmitted through close contact with infected cats, such as through mutual grooming, sharing litter boxes, or biting. It can also be transmitted from an infected mother cat to her kittens during birth or through nursing.

- **Translation Technique:** When translating the eponym "feline leukemia" into Arabic as لوكيميا القطط or فيروس لوكيميا القطط, the translation accurately reflects

the association with cats and the leukemia-like characteristics of the disease. The translated term helps convey the concept and nature of the disease in Arabic-speaking contexts.

3.3.3   Analysis of Arts Eponyms Translation

1. **Alice in Wonderland syndrome** متلازمة أليس في بلاد العجائب

   - **Origin:** Alice in Wonderland syndrome is a neurological condition characterized by perceptual disturbances, including alterations in visual perception, body image, and the experience of time. The syndrome is named after Lewis Carroll's famous novel "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," in which the main character Alice experiences similar perceptual distortions.

   - **Formation:** The eponym "Alice in Wonderland syndrome" is formed by combining the descriptive term "Alice in Wonderland" with "syndrome." The name draws upon the literary work and the experiences of the character Alice to describe the perceptual abnormalities observed in individuals with this condition.

   - **Classification:** Alice in Wonderland syndrome is classified under eponyms associated with syndromes. It is named after the novel "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" by Lewis Carroll.

   - **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Alice in Wonderland syndrome" into Arabic as متلازمة أليس في بلاد العجائب involves a combination of transliteration and adaptation. The term متلازمة translates to "syndrome" in Arabic, representing the medical condition. The term أليس في بلاد العجائب is a transliteration of the English term "Alice in Wonderland." It preserves the name of the literary work while adapting it to the Arabic language. By using متلازمة أليس في بلاد العجائب as the Arabic translation, the eponym effectively conveys the name of the syndrome associated with perceptual disturbances, reminiscent of Alice's experiences in Wonderland.

2. **Stendhal syndrome** متلازمة ستاندال

   - **Origin:** Stendhal syndrome, also known as hyperkulturemia, is a psychosomatic disorder characterized by rapid heartbeat, dizziness, fainting, and even hallucinations when an individual is exposed to a large amount of art, particularly in a

museum or gallery setting. The syndrome is named after the 19th-century French author Stendhal (pen name of Marie-Henri Beyle), who described his own experiences of becoming overwhelmed by the beauty of art during his visit to Florence, Italy.

- **Formation:** The eponym "Stendhal syndrome" is formed by using the name of the French author Stendhal and adding the term "syndrome" to indicate a medical condition. The name acknowledges Stendhal's personal experiences and his writings about the intense emotional and physiological responses he had to art.

- **Classification:** Stendhal syndrome is classified under eponyms associated with syndromes. It is named after the French author Stendhal.

- **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Stendhal syndrome" into Arabic as متلازمة ستاندال involves transliteration of the name "Stendhal" while retaining the term "syndrome" in Arabic. The term متلازمة translates to "syndrome" in Arabic, indicating a medical condition. The term ستاندال is a transliteration of the author's name, maintaining its original form. By using متلازمة ستاندال as the Arabic translation, the eponym effectively conveys the name of the syndrome associated with intense emotional and physiological reactions to art, inspired by Stendhal's personal experiences.

3. **Werewolf syndrome (Hypertrichosis)** متلازمة الذئب البشري

- **Origin:** Werewolf syndrome, scientifically known as hypertrichosis, is a rare genetic disorder characterized by excessive hair growth all over the body. The term "werewolf syndrome" is a colloquial name given to this condition due to the resemblance of individuals affected by hypertrichosis to the mythical werewolf creatures.

- **Formation:** The eponym "Werewolf syndrome" is formed by associating the condition of excessive hair growth with the mythical creatures called werewolves. The term "syndrome" is added to indicate a medical condition.

- **Classification:** Werewolf syndrome, or hypertrichosis, is classified under eponyms associated with syndromes. The name "Werewolf syndrome" is derived from the colloquial term used to describe individuals with excessive hair growth resembling werewolves.

- **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Werewolf syndrome" into Arabic as متلازمة الذئب البشري involves translating the individual components while re-

taining the overall meaning.The term متلازمة translates to "syndrome" in Arabic, indicating a medical condition. The term الذئب البشري translates to "human werewolf" in Arabic, representing the colloquial name given to the condition. By using متلازمة الذئب البشري as the Arabic translation, the eponym effectively conveys the condition of excessive hair growth known as hypertrichosis, highlighting the association with werewolves.

4. **Stone Man syndrome** متلازمة الرجل الحجري

- **Origin:** Stone Man syndrome, scientifically known as Fibrodysplasia Ossificans Progressiva (FOP), is an extremely rare genetic disorder characterized by the progressive replacement of muscle and connective tissue with bone. The term "Stone Man syndrome" is a colloquial name given to this condition due to the severe restriction of movement caused by the formation of bone in soft tissues.

- **Formation:** The eponym "Stone Man syndrome" is formed by associating the condition of abnormal bone formation with the concept of a person turning into stone. The term "syndrome" is added to indicate a medical condition.

- **Classification:** Stone Man syndrome, or Fibrodysplasia Ossificans Progressiva (FOP), is classified under eponyms associated with syndromes. The name "Stone Man syndrome" is derived from the colloquial term used to describe individuals with excessive bone formation that restricts movement, resembling a person turning into stone.

- **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Stone Man syndrome" into Arabic as متلازمة الرجل الحجري involves translating the individual components while retaining the overall meaning. The term متلازمة translates to "syndrome" in Arabic, indicating a medical condition. The term الرجل الحجري translates to "stone man" in Arabic, representing the colloquial name given to individuals with the condition. By using متلازمة الرجل الحجري as the Arabic translation, the eponym effectively conveys the condition of abnormal bone formation known as Fibrodysplasia Ossificans Progressiva (FOP), highlighting the association with a person turning into stone.

3.3.4 Analysis of People Eponyms translation

1. **Fanconi syndrome**

- is known as متلازمة فانكوني in Arabic, is a rare disorder characterized by dysfunction of the proximal renal tubules in the kidneys. It is named after Guido Fanconi, a Swiss pediatrician who first described the syndrome in the 1920s.

- **Formation:** The formation of the eponym "Fanconi syndrome" follows the convention of using the surname of the physician or researcher who first identified or extensively studied the condition. In this case, the syndrome is attributed to Guido Fanconi, who made significant contributions to understanding its clinical features and underlying mechanisms.

- **Classification:** Fanconi syndrome is classified as a renal tubular disorder. It is characterized by impaired reabsorption of essential substances in the proximal renal tubules, leading to excessive excretion of substances such as glucose, amino acids, phosphate, bicarbonate, and electrolytes in the urine. This dysfunction can result in various symptoms and complications, including growth failure, bone abnormalities, electrolyte imbalances, and kidney dysfunction.

- **Translation Technique:** When translating the eponym "Fanconi syndrome" into Arabic as متلازمة فانكوني، the approach commonly used is to transliterate the name into Arabic characters while maintaining the pronunciation as closely as possible. This allows healthcare professionals and researchers in Arabic-speaking regions to refer to the syndrome using a recognizable term that aligns with the international medical literature.

3.3.5   Analysis of Water Body Eponyms translation

1. **Rift Valley fever**

   - is known as حمى وادي الخزان in Arabic, is a viral disease that primarily affects domestic animals such as cattle, sheep, and goats, as well as humans. The disease is caused by the Rift Valley fever virus (RVFV) and is characterized by fever, flu-like symptoms, and in severe cases, can lead to complications such as hemorrhagic fever or encephalitis.

   - **Formation:** The eponym "Rift Valley fever" originates from the Rift Valley region in Kenya, where the disease was first identified in the 1930s during an outbreak among livestock. The term "Rift Valley" refers to the geographic location where the disease was initially observed and studied.

- **Classification:** Rift Valley fever is classified as a viral disease caused by the Rift Valley fever virus. The virus is primarily transmitted through mosquito bites, with certain mosquito species acting as vectors for the disease. It can also spread through contact with infected animal tissues or fluids, such as during the slaughtering or handling of infected animals.

- **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Rift Valley fever" into Arabic as حمى وادي الخزان accurately reflects the association of the disease with the Rift Valley region and the characteristic fever symptoms. The translation helps convey the geographical context of the disease and its manifestation in Arabic-speaking regions.

2. **Murray Valley encephalitis**

- is translated into Arabic as التهاب الدماغ في وادي موراي,is a viral disease that affects the central nervous system. It is caused by the Murray Valley encephalitis virus (MVEV), which is primarily found in Australia and Papua New Guinea.

- **Formation:** The eponym "Murray Valley encephalitis" is derived from the Murray Valley region in southeastern Australia, where the disease was first identified in the 1950s during an outbreak. The term "encephalitis" refers to the inflammation of the brain, which is a characteristic symptom of the disease.

- **Classification:** Murray Valley encephalitis is classified as a viral encephalitis, specifically caused by the Murray Valley encephalitis virus. The virus is transmitted through the bites of infected mosquitoes, primarily the Culex annulirostris mosquito, which is prevalent in the affected regions.

- **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Murray Valley encephalitis" into Arabic as التهاب الدماغ في وادي موراي accurately represents the association of the disease with the Murray Valley region and the specific symptom of encephalitis. The translation helps convey the geographical context and the involvement of the brain in the disease.

3. **Ross River fever**

- is translated into Arabic as حمى نهر روس, is a viral disease transmitted by mosquitoes. It is caused by the Ross River virus (RRV), which is primarily found in Australia and the Pacific Islands.

- **Formation:** The eponym "Ross River fever" is derived from the Ross River in Queensland, Australia, where the disease was first identified in 1928 during an outbreak. The term "fever" indicates one of the common symptoms experienced by individuals infected with the virus.

- **Classification:** Ross River fever is classified as an arboviral disease, meaning it is transmitted by arthropods such as mosquitoes. The virus is primarily transmitted by the Aedes and Culex mosquitoes. The symptoms of Ross River fever include fever, joint pain, muscle aches, fatigue, and rash.

- **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Ross River fever" into Arabic as حمى نهر روس accurately reflects the association of the disease with the Ross River and the characteristic symptom of fever. The translation helps convey the geographical context and the primary symptom experienced by individuals infected with the virus.

4. **Guinea worm disease**

   - is known as Dracunculiasis in medical terminology, is translated into Arabic as مرض الدودة الغينية. It is an infectious disease caused by the parasitic worm Dracunculus medinensis.

   - **Formation:** The eponym "Guinea worm disease" refers to the Guinea region in West Africa, where the disease was prevalent. The term "guinea worm" describes the long, thread-like worm that emerges from the skin of infected individuals.

   - **Classification:** Dracunculiasis is classified as a neglected tropical disease. It is transmitted when people consume water contaminated with the larvae of the Guinea worm. Once ingested, the larvae mature and migrate within the body, causing painful blisters on the skin. When the blisters rupture, the adult female worm emerges, typically from the lower limbs.

   - **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Guinea worm disease" into Arabic as مرض الدودة الغينية accurately reflects the association of the disease with the Guinea region and the characteristic feature of the parasitic worm. The translation helps convey the geographical context and the nature of the disease-causing organism.

3.3.6 Analysis of Asian and African Eponyms translation

1. **Kikuchi-Fujimoto disease**

   - is known as مرض كيكوتشيفوجيموتو in Arabic, is a rare, benign condition character-ized by swollen lymph nodes and fever. It was first described by Dr. Masahiro Kikuchi and Dr. Hiroshi Fujimoto, Japanese pathologists, in the late 1970s.

   - **Formation:** The eponym "Kikuchi-Fujimoto disease" honors the contributions of Dr. Kikuchi and Dr. Fujimoto in identifying and describing the condition. The exact cause of the disease is unknown, but it is believed to involve an abnormal immune response.

   - **Classification:** Kikuchi-Fujimoto disease falls under the category of lymphadeni-tis, which refers to the inflammation of lymph nodes. It is a self-limiting condition that usually resolves within a few months without specific treatment. The main symptoms include enlarged lymph nodes, fever, and sometimes night sweats or rash.

   - **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Kikuchi-Fujimoto disease" into Ara-bic as مرض كيكوتشيفوجيموتو retains the names of the original researchers and ac-curately reflects the recognition of their contributions. This translation allows Arabic-speaking medical professionals and individuals to refer to the disease using the established eponym.

2. **Takayasu arteritis**

   - is known as التهاب الشرايين تاكاياسو in Arabic, is a rare autoimmune disease that primarily affects the large arteries, especially the aorta and its branches. It is named after Dr. Mikito Takayasu, a Japanese ophthalmologist who first described the condition in 1908.

   - **Formation:** Takayasu arteritis is characterized by inflammation of the arterial walls, leading to thickening, narrowing, and sometimes the formation of scar tissue. This can result in reduced blood flow to various organs and tissues, causing a wide range of symptoms such as fatigue, muscle pain, high blood pressure, and organ dysfunction. The eponym "Takayasu arteritis" acknowledges Dr. Takayasu's significant contribution in identifying and documenting the disease. The exact cause of Takayasu arteritis is unknown, but it is believed to involve an abnormal immune response.

- **Classification:** Takayasu arteritis falls under the category of vasculitis, which refers to inflammation of blood vessels. It is classified as a large vessel vasculitis due to its predilection for affecting the large arteries. The disease primarily affects young women of Asian descent, although it can occur in people of any age or ethnicity.

- **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Takayasu arteritis" into Arabic as التهاب الشرايين تاكاياسو accurately reflects the recognition of Dr. Takayasu's contribution in the naming of the disease. This translation allows Arabic-speaking medical professionals and individuals to refer to the condition using the established eponym.

3. **Lassa fever**

   - is known as حمى لاسا in Arabic, is an acute viral hemorrhagic fever caused by the Lassa virus. The disease is named after the town in Nigeria where it was first identified in 1969. Lassa fever is primarily transmitted to humans through contact with the urine or feces of infected multimammate rats, which are common in West Africa. It can also be transmitted through direct contact with bodily fluids or tissues of infected individuals. The virus can cause a range of symptoms, including fever, headache, muscle aches, sore throat, and bleeding.

   - **Formation:** The eponym "Lassa fever" recognizes the discovery of the disease and its association with the region where it was initially identified. The name helps to distinguish this specific type of viral hemorrhagic fever from other similar diseases.

   - **Classification:** In terms of classification, Lassa fever is categorized as a viral hemorrhagic fever, a group of illnesses characterized by fever and bleeding disorders. It is caused by the Lassa virus, which belongs to the Arenaviridae family.

   - **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Lassa fever" into Arabic as حمى لاسا reflects the recognition of the disease's origin and the association with the town of Lassa in Nigeria. This translation allows Arabic-speaking medical professionals and individuals to refer to the condition using the established eponym.

4. **Ebola virus disease**

   - is known as مرض فيروس إيبولا in Arabic, is a severe and often fatal illness caused by the Ebola virus. The disease is named after the Ebola River in the Democratic

Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire), where it was first identified in 1976 during an outbreak. Ebola virus disease is transmitted to humans through direct contact with the blood, secretions, organs, or other bodily fluids of infected animals, such as fruit bats, monkeys, or chimpanzees. It can then spread from person to person through direct contact with the blood or bodily fluids of infected individuals. The virus can cause severe symptoms, including high fever, headache, muscle and joint pain, vomiting, diarrhea, and in some cases, internal and external bleeding.

- **Formation:** The eponym "Ebola" recognizes the geographical location of the first identified outbreak and helps to distinguish this specific viral disease from other similar illnesses. The name is widely recognized and used globally to refer to the disease caused by the Ebola virus.

- **Classification:** In terms of classification, Ebola virus disease is categorized as a viral hemorrhagic fever. It is caused by the Ebola virus, a member of the Filoviridae family.

- **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Ebola virus disease" into Arabic as مرض فيروس إيبولا accurately conveys the original name while making it accessible and understandable to Arabic-speaking individuals. This translation allows for effective communication and identification of the disease in Arabic-speaking regions.

5. **Rift Valley fever**

- is known as حمى وادي الخزان in Arabic, is a viral zoonotic disease that primarily affects animals but can also be transmitted to humans. The disease is caused by the Rift Valley fever virus (RVFV), which belongs to the Phlebovirus genus in the Bunyaviridae family.

- **Formation:** The eponym "Rift Valley fever" originates from the Rift Valley region in Kenya, where the disease was first identified during an outbreak in the 1930s. The region is characterized by numerous lakes and rivers, including Lake Naivasha and Lake Baringo, which are believed to be natural reservoirs for the virus. The name helps to associate the disease with its geographical origin and provides a recognizable identifier for the specific viral infection.

- **Classification:** Rift Valley fever is primarily transmitted through the bites of infected mosquitoes, particularly those belonging to the Aedes and Culex species. The virus can also be spread through direct contact with infected animals, such

as livestock (cattle, sheep, goats) or wildlife (buffaloes, zebras). In humans, the disease can manifest as a mild febrile illness or as a more severe form with symptoms including fever, headache, muscle pain, joint pain, and in severe cases, liver damage, hemorrhagic fever, or encephalitis.

- **Translation Technique:** The translation of "Rift Valley fever" into Arabic as حمى وادي الخزان accurately reflects the original name while conveying the association with the Rift Valley region and the febrile nature of the disease. This translation enables effective communication and recognition of the disease in Arabic-speaking areas and contributes to the dissemination of knowledge and awareness about this infectious illness.

3.4   Discussion

The results of the analysis demonstrate that the most commonly employed translation technique for medical eponyms are:

- transliteration technique.

- combination of transliteration and descriptive adaptation.

- combination of literal translation and descriptive adaptation.

It is very natural that the translation of medical eponyms to rely on the transliteration technique, as most medical eponyms are derived from proper names of individuals originating from different countries and languages. Translating such names necessitates maintaining the word structure and/or sound of the names from other languages. The transliteration technique ensures the accurate pronunciation of the first part of the eponyms and fulfills one of the objectives of eponym creation. the combination between transliteration and descriptive adaptation formed a total translation of the eponyms. The findings reveal that all the most eponymes derived from proper are directly borrowed into the Arabic language by using the transliteration technique. Transliteration technique was also used to translate the eponyms that are not originally English and have different pronunciation or the absent sounds in English language. The usage of transliteration may be attributed to several factors. such as many discoverers and researchers prefer to use their English proper names for eponyms. Additionally and the majority of medical publications are published in English, which contributes to the popularity of English names.

Literal translations for certain eponyms do use , But this procedure is very limited in the translation of medical eponyms, possibly due to the small translation unit in most eponyms that consisting of one or two words. Literal translations are typically applied in the eponyms that form of small phrases, such as the translation of " Rocky Mountain spotted fever" حمى الجبال الصخرية المبقعة.

3.5 Evaluation

The findings of this study were rigorously evaluated and compared against the research questions and hypotheses established at the beginning of the research. This evaluation process aimed to determine the effectiveness and appropriateness of the translation techniques used in translating medical eponyms from English to Arabic. Additionally, it aimed to identify any challenges and inconsistencies encountered during the translation process.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the translation techniques, the translated eponyms were examined in terms of their accuracy, clarity, consistency, cultural appropriateness, contextual understanding, terminological consistency, precision, and readability. Each of these aspects was carefully analyzed to assess the overall quality of the translations.

Firstly, the accuracy of the translations was evaluated by comparing them to the original eponyms and their associated medical concepts. The translations were assessed to ensure that they faithfully conveyed the intended meaning and preserved the essence of the eponyms in the target language. Any discrepancies or inaccuracies were noted and examined for potential improvements. Clarity was another crucial aspect evaluated during the analysis. The translated eponyms were assessed for their comprehensibility to medical professionals and readers in the target language. It was important to ensure that the translations effectively communicated the medical concepts without any ambiguity or confusion.

Consistency played a significant role in evaluating the translations. The translated eponyms were compared to established medical terminology in the target language to determine if they aligned with existing conventions. This included consistency in spelling, usage, and formatting of the eponyms, which contributed to maintaining coherence within the medical field.

Cultural appropriateness was also considered in the evaluation process. The translations were examined to ensure that they took into account the cultural and linguistic nuances of the target language. It was important to adapt the translations to the medical practices, beliefs, and cultural expectations of the target audience, avoiding any potential misunder-

standings or misinterpretations. Contextual understanding was evaluated by examining the translations in relation to the historical, scientific, and medical context of the eponyms. This understanding was crucial in ensuring that the translations accurately reflected the original eponyms' significance and usage, capturing the full essence of the eponyms in the target language. Terminological consistency was assessed by comparing the translated eponyms to established medical conventions in the target language. The translations were evaluated for their alignment with standard terminology and nomenclature used within the medical community. Consistency in terminology was essential for effective communication and integration of the translated eponyms into the medical discourse.

Precision was another aspect of evaluation. The translations were examined to determine if they captured the nuanced and subtle aspects of the original eponyms in a concise and accurate manner. It was important to convey the specific medical concept associated with the eponyms precisely to ensure a comprehensive understanding by the target audience.

Finally, the readability and usability of the translations were evaluated. The translated eponyms were assessed to ensure that they were easily readable and usable by healthcare professionals, researchers, and students in the target language. They needed to seamlessly integrate into the medical discourse, providing clear and accessible terminology for effective communication.
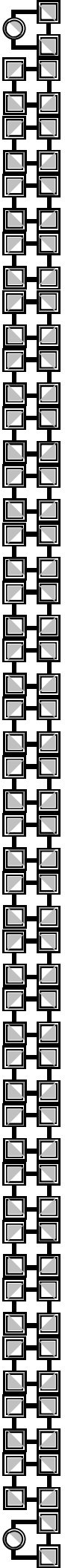
Through this rigorous evaluation process, the strengths and weaknesses of the translation techniques used in the study were identified. Any challenges and inconsistencies encountered during the translation process were thoroughly examined, and recommendations for improvement were made. The evaluation provided valuable insights into the quality of the translations and contributed to the overall understanding of translating medical eponyms from English to Arabic.

3.6   Conclusion

This chapter addresses the issue identified in the study, specifically the translation procedures for medical eponyms from English to Arabic. Based on the findings, professional medical translators commonly utilize techniques such as transliteration, a combination of transliteration and descriptive adaptation, or a combination of literal translation and descriptive adaptation when translating eponyms.

The findings suggest that the principal guidelines governing the translation of eponyms including accuracy, clarity, consistency, cultural appropriateness, contextual understanding,

terminological consistency, precision, and readability and usability.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the translation of medical eponyms from English to Arabic, several conclusions can be drawn. These conclusions provide insights into the strengths and weaknesses of the translation techniques employed and offer recommendations to enhance the translation process, thereby ensuring accurate and culturally appropriate communication in the field of medicine.

The analysis revealed that the most commonly employed translation techniques for medical eponyms were transliteration, a combination of transliteration and descriptive adaptation, and a combination of literal translation and descriptive adaptation. Transliteration was found to be a prevalent technique due to the nature of eponyms derived from proper names of individuals and their origin from different languages and countries. The transliteration technique ensured the accurate pronunciation of the eponyms and maintained their word structure and sound from other languages. The combination of transliteration and descriptive adaptation provided a comprehensive translation of the eponyms, capturing their meaning while also considering the linguistic and cultural aspects of the target language.

It is evident that accuracy, clarity, consistency, cultural appropriateness, contextual understanding, terminological consistency, precision, and readability are crucial factors to consider in the translation of medical eponyms. The translations should accurately convey the medical meaning and concept associated with the eponyms while being clear and easily understandable to medical professionals and readers in the target language. Consistency with established medical terminology in the target language is essential to maintain coherence within the medical field. Cultural appropriateness should be taken into account to adapt the translations to the medical practices, beliefs, and cultural expectations of the target audience. A solid understanding of the eponyms' historical, scientific, and medical context is necessary to ensure that the translated terms reflect their original significance and usage. The translations should align with the existing medical terminology and conventions in the

target language, maintaining terminological consistency. Precision is vital in capturing the specific medical concept associated with the eponyms, while readability and usability are essential for seamless integration into the medical discourse.

Based on these conclusions, several recommendations can be made to improve the translation process of medical eponyms from English to Arabic. Firstly, translators should continue utilizing transliteration techniques when appropriate, ensuring accurate pronunciation and maintaining the word structure of the eponyms. However, it is also crucial to consider descriptive adaptation, which can provide a more comprehensive translation that conveys both the meaning and cultural nuances of the eponyms. Translators should strive for accuracy and clarity in their translations, making sure to preserve the original intention and definition of the eponyms in the target language.

Furthermore, collaboration between medical translators and professionals in the field is recommended to ensure terminological consistency and to keep up with evolving medical terminology. Translators should continually update their knowledge of medical terminology and conventions in both the source and target languages. This will facilitate effective communication and integration of the translated eponyms into the medical discourse of the target language. In addition, incorporating cultural and linguistic expertise in the translation process is essential to ensure cultural appropriateness and avoid misunderstandings. Translators should be aware of the cultural practices, beliefs, and expectations of the target audience to adapt the translations accordingly.

It is also recommended that future research explores additional translation strategies and techniques that can further improve the translation of medical eponyms. Additionally, conducting surveys and obtaining feedback from medical professionals and readers in the target language can provide valuable insights for refining the translations and ensuring their usability.

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